

NEW ORIENTAL AGONINI (COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE)

BY

C. J. LOUWERENS

Hilversum

Through the kindness of Mr. E. B. BRITTON (British Museum of Natural History), Dr. P. J. DARLINGTON Jr. (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., and Dr. S. L. STRANEO (Gallarate, Italy) I was able to study a number of Agonini, amongst them a few novelties, of which the descriptions follow below.

I added descriptions of two Agonini from my own collection, some notes on *Notagonum* (*Colpodes*) *circumdatum* Andr., and, at the end, a few lines concerning synonymy.

I am very much obliged to Mr. BRITTON for his valuable assistance with comparing some specimens with the material in the British Museum.

Colpodes salvazae spec. nov. (fig. 1)

Length: 9.5 to 10.5 mm. Width: 3.5 to 3.75 mm.

Black; elytra bright green or bluish green; palpi and joints 1 to 3 of antennae piceous to black; rest of antennae, side margins of pronotum and tarsi red-brown. Shiny. Body winged.

Head convex, somewhat swollen on vertex; between the large, prominent eyes a little wider than pronotum between its front angles; genae long, gradually sloping to neck, which is finely constricted; sides of head behind the eyes transversely wrinkled; frontal lines moderately large and deep, a little diverging behind; clypeal suture fine, but distinct; a large, round impression on each side between the eyes; the anterior supra-ocular setae at mid-eye level, the posterior ones between posterior edges of eyes; antennae reaching well beyond middle of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum little convex, almost flat; about one half wider than long, the base one fifth wider than the apex, the former straight with very feebly oblique sides, which are very faintly bent backwards, the latter deeply emarginate; the side margins moderately wide and moderately bent upwards, more strongly behind, rounded and contracted to front, oblique and straight or slightly rounded behind; the front marginal seta on the explanation, a little before middle, the hind one on the margin and on the angle; front angles rounded and rather strongly advanced, the posterior angles obtuse; the transverse lines and the median line fine; basal foveae large and deep; disk smooth, only very faintly transversely striate, sides and foveae moderately densely punctate, the punctures coarse and less dense along the side margins and in the foveae, much finer and more densely towards disk. Elytra convex, not fully twice as long as wide, a little more than one half wider than pronotum, a little compressed before middle; shoulders rounded, the sides almost parallel, faintly emarginate before apex, which is briefly

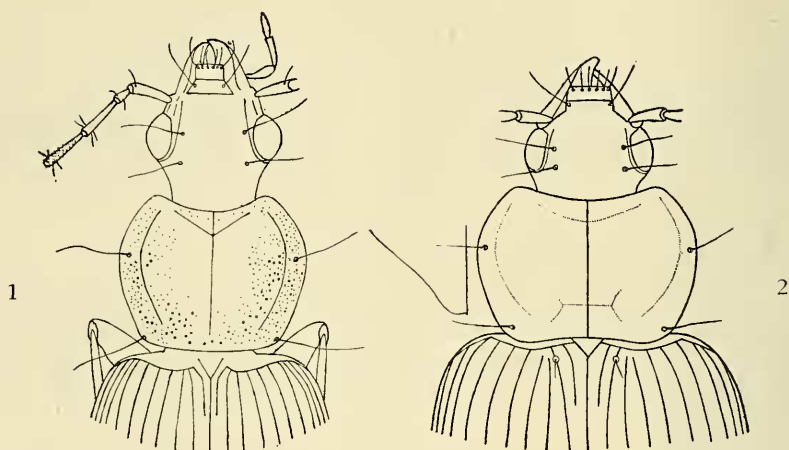


Fig. 1. *Colpodes salvazae* sp. n., cotype from Haut Mekong; head and pronotum. Fig. 2. *Colpodes frubstorferi* sp. n., cotype from South Celebes, Mount Lompobatang; head, pronotum and apex of left elytron

subtruncate, the suture terminating in a very small, obtuse denticle; striae moderately deep and, especially on basal half, very clearly punctate, the punctures becoming less distinct behind; intervals moderately convex, the third interval 3-punctate, for the rest the surface is smooth; disk without depressions. Microsculpture of elytra striate, the meshes near base less wide and not so narrow, none on head and pronotum. Lower surface: mentum with a simple tooth; submentum bisetose on each side; metepisterna a little longer than wide in front; prosternal process not setulose at apex; last ventral segment of ♂ with one seta, that of ♀ with two setae on each side of apex; fourth segment of all tarsi bilobed, the outer lobe longest, two first segments of meso- and three first segments of metatarsi bisulcate, traces of grooves visible on first protarsal segment, claw segment not ciliate at sides; sides of prothorax and metepisterna in some specimens examined more or less punctate, sides of venter uneven.

Laos: Luang Prabang, Sala Pang Yok, 12 specimens, 28.III.1918; Indo-China: Haut Mekong, Pou Hai Katoui, 2 specimens, 6.IV.1918; Nam Thiene, 4 specimens, 14.IV.1918; Nam Mat, 5 specimens, 15.IV.1918. (All specimens collected by R. V. DE SALVAZA).

The type is from Pou Hai Katoui and is in the British Museum.

Colpodes salvazae purpuripennis subspec. nov.

Of the same size and build as the nominate species, but strikingly differing in color, the elytra being purple, the head, pronotum, femora and tibiae dark bluish green; the denticle at apex of sutural interval is a little more clearly marked and a little sharper; the microsculpture of the elytra less fine.

North Burma: Nam Tamai, 4000 feet, 1 specimen, 23.I.1931, "in dry timber"; Adang Valley, 4000 feet, 1 specimen, 30.I.1931 (F. KINGDON WARD).

The type, from Tamai, is in the British Museum.

***Colpodes fruhstorferi* spec. nov. (fig. 2)**

Length: 10 mm. Width: 3.75 to 4 mm.

Upperside black; margins of pronotum somewhat paler; palpi, antennae, legs, tarsi and lower surface piceous or more or less red-brown. Shiny. Body winged.

Head convex; a little narrower than pronotum between anterior angles; eyes moderately large, little prominent; two supra-ocular setae present, the hind seta at level of posterior edges of eyes; frontal lines superficially impressed; antennae rather short, barely reaching basal fifth of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum little convex; one half wider than long, widest a little before middle, from there strongly contracted and rounded in front, less behind and not sinuate, base a little wider than apex, which is emarginate with distinct, obtusely pointed angles; base straight with faintly oblique sides, which are a little bent backwards; hind angles strongly obtusely rounded; the side margins little explanate in front, more so behind, little reflexed; the lateral setae on the explanate part at widest point and just before hind angles; the median line and transverse impressions fine; basal foveae round and deep; surface on disk finely striate, otherwise practically smooth. Elytra convex; ovate; not quite twice as long as wide and not fully one third wider than pronotum; the sides strongly rounded at shoulder, feebly at middle and rather strongly tapering behind, a little sinuate before apex, which is briefly subtruncate; sutural interval with a very small, obtuse denticle; striae moderately deep and wide, not punctulate; intervals flat or slightly convex, strongly narrowed behind because of the pointed apex and there slightly hollowed out, except intervals 1 to 3, the third interval 3-punctate; surface not depressed. Microsculpture on head isodiametric, on pronotum moderately and on elytra strongly transverse. Lower surface: mentum tooth simple, obtusely pointed; submentum with on each side two setae; prosternal process not distinctly bordered at apex; metepisterna not fully twice as long as wide in front, narrowed behind; last ventral segment of ♂ with one seta, that of ♀ with two setae on each side of apex; fourth tarsal segment shortly bilobed in the two first pairs of legs, emarginate in the hind tarsi, though the edges are prolonged with the outer edge longest; all tarsi with a groove on each side, but feebly so in the protarsi; claw segment glabrous beneath.

South Celebes: Bua Kraëng, 5000 feet, 1 specimen, II.1896; Mount Lompobatang, 3000 feet, 1 specimen III.1896 (H. FRUHSTORFER).

The type comes from Mount Lompobatang and is in the British Museum.

Mr. BRITTON kindly compared the new species with the type of *Colpodes porphyrodes* Andr. from Mount Kinabalu, North Borneo, and found it distinct. *C. porphyrodes* is differently coloured, and has the elytra not tapering at apex.

***Colpodes dulit* spec. nov. (fig. 3)**

Length: 7 to 8 mm. Width: 3 to 3.25 mm.

Piceous; elytra dark bluish green; underside and sometimes head a little lighter, more brown; mouth parts, antennae, side margins of pronotum, very narrowly sides of elytra and tarsi more or less brown. Shiny. Body winged.

Head convex; width/width pronotum at widest point 0.72; eyes large and prominent; two supra-ocular setae on each side, the posterior ones between or a little in front of hind margin of eyes; antennae short, reaching a little beyond base

of elytra; frontal foveae superficially impressed; genae very short; surface impunctate. Pronotum convex; width/length about 1.33, widest very little before middle, where the front lateral seta is inserted on the explanate part, the posterior seta on the angle, touching the margin; the moderately explanate, not reflexed sides more contracted in front than behind, weakly sinuate just before hind angles, which are a little obtuse; front angles not very distinct, rather strongly rounded; both apex and base finely bordered, straight, the latter with oblique sides, width apex/width base 0.8; transverse impressions and median line finely engraved; basal foveae rounded, moderately large and moderately deep, very finely and very sparsely punctulate, disk extremely finely transversely striate. Elytra convex; length/width almost 1.7, width/width pronotum about 1.6; basal border entire; rather squarely rounded at shoulders, sides very gently rounded, nearly parallel,

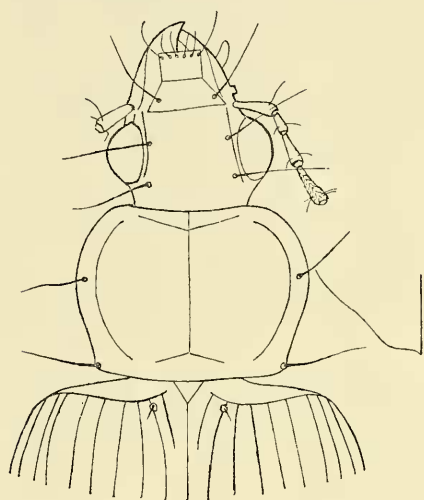


Fig. 3. *Colpodes dulit* sp. n., cotype from Sarawak, Mount Dulit; head, pronotum and apex of left elytron

meso- and metatarsi bisulcate; claw segment not ciliate at sides.

British North Borneo: Sarawak, foot of Mount Dulit, junction of rivers Tenjar and Lejok, old secondary forest, 1 specimen, 5.VIII.1932, "beating undergrowth"; Mount Dulit, 4000 feet, moss forest, 2 specimens, 28.X.1932, "beating" and "light traps" respectively, and 2 specimens, 29.X.1932 (all Oxford University Expedition, B. M. HOBBS and A. W. MOORE).

In outline not unlike *Notagonum* (*Colpodes*) *circumdatum* Andr., a little larger, relatively wider, differently coloured, pronotum sinuate before hind angles, etc. The type is in the British Museum.

Colpodes enganoensis spec. nov. (fig. 4).

Length: 8 mm. Width: about 3.5 mm.

Black, shiny; pronotum and prosternum red, elytra, including basal border, blue-black; palpi, tarsi and antennae brown. Body winged.

Head convex with large, prominent eyes; width/width of pronotum about 0.77; frontal foveae small and somewhat rounded, rather deep; the surface between them and eyes roughened; a curved, transverse line, convex backwards, just behind clypeal suture; vertex with a round impression on each side; the two supra-ocular setae at mid-eye level and between hind edges of eyes respectively; antennae short, reaching basal third of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum convex, subcordiform, width/length about 1.45, widest at about one third from apex; sides very finely bordered, moderately explanate, a little more behind, not reflexed; from widest point much stronger contracted in front than behind, width/width base 0.80, practically not sinuate before the obtuse, a little rounded posterior angles; anterior angles rounded, distinct; apex and base straight, the base with oblique sides; two lateral setae on each side, the front seta at widest point, a little distant from margin, which is very slightly angulate at that point, the hind seta on the angle; transverse impressions and median line finely impressed; basal foveae large and deep, extending in front to about middle of pronotum, the transverse impressions and basal area with underlying pores, explanate part and foveae moderately densely and finely punctate; the punctures often confluent in the foveae, otherwise the surface is smooth. Elytra convex, length/width about 1.43 and width/width of pronotum about 1.78, widest behind middle, rounded at shoulder; sides nearly parallel, sinuate before apex, which is briefly subtruncate, sutural and third interval prolonged in a short, sharp tooth and a fine denticle respectively; striae clearly impressed, practically impunctate; intervals flat, the third interval 3-punctate; disk clearly depressed at middle on intervals 3 to 6. Microsculpture: none on head, on pronotum and elytra on average moderately transverse, the meshes much finer on the pronotum. Lower surface: mentum tooth simple; submentum quadrisetose; prosternal process without border; metepisterna about twice as long as wide; last ventral segment of ♂ with one seta on each side of apex; meso- and metatarsi bisulcate, especially first segment deeply grooved and carinate along the middle line; fourth tarsal segment bilobed, the inner lobe longest in the protarsi, the outer lobe longest in the two hind pairs of legs; claw segment glabrous beneath.



Fig. 4. *Colpodes enganoensis* sp. n., type from Engano Island; head and pronotum

Engano Island, off Sumatra: Bua Bua, 1 specimen V-VI.1891 (MODIGLIANI).

In colour very similar to *Colpodes nigriceps* Motsch., *C. chloropterus* Chd. and *C. klynstrai* Andr.; however, those three species have the elytra unarmed. It is

nearly related to *C. obscuritarsis* Chd., but of a much more compact build and quite differently coloured.

The type is in STRANEO collection.

***Colpodes tjambae* spec. nov. (fig. 5)**

Of the same size and build as *C. convexitarsis* Louw., also from Celebes, but differently coloured. Black; segments 2 to 11 of antennae and tarsi red-brown; pronotum with a faint, very dark greenish shine, only visible in strong light; elytra very dark green with the basal border black; shiny. Pronotum slightly angulate and stronger rounded at widest point; hind angles much more rounded; striae of elytra fine and superficial, very finely punctate; intervals flat; the sharp spine and sharp tooth, terminating the third and first interval respectively, much longer; disk more clearly depressed a little before middle on intervals 4 to 6; the tarsal segments, including claw joint, much narrower and much more slender, in the meso- and metatarsi only outer grooves of segments 1 and 2 developed, though fine traces of inner sulci are here and there visible, especially in the mesotarsi, two first segments in the protarsi slightly, but distinctly bisulcate, fourth segment of all tarsi bilobed, the lobes of equal length in the protarsi, outer lobe slightly longer in the two hind pairs of tarsi; the number and place of insertion of the supra-ocular, the pronotal lateral pores and setae, the setae on each side of ♂ ventral, apical segment, and the number of dorsal pores on the elytra do not differ in both species; microsculpture on pronotum and elytra nearly the same as in *convexitarsis*, though the meshes on the elytra of the new species are on the average a little wider and narrower, the head with a faint, isodiametric reticulation.

South Celebes: Tjamba, 1 specimen, 1937 (J. P. A. KALIS), which is in my collection, but will ultimately be placed in the Leiden Museum.

In most of its characters the new species matches *convexitarsis*, but the latter species strikingly differs in colour and in the build of the tarsi, which are here relatively short and thick, but long and slender in *tjambae*.

***Colpodes concolor* spec. nov. (fig. 6)**

Length: 12 to 14 mm. Width: 4 to 5 mm.

Dark brown; palpi, labrum, front part of clypeus, antennae, side margins of pronotum, coxae and legs lighter; moderately shiny; somewhat sericeous; body apterous.

Head convex; between outer edges of eyes as wide as pronotum between the anterior angles; labrum very slightly emarginate; clypeus with a transverse line in front over the whole width and with a distinct suture; eyes moderately large and moderately prominent; anterior supra-ocular setae wanting, the hind setae placed between posterior edges of eyes; genae short; neck not constricted; the foveae in front moderately large and deep, feebly diverging behind, the surface between them and sides of head with a few longitudinal striae; antennae reaching beyond middle of elytra; surface faintly irregularly wrinkled. Pronotum convex; one third wider than long, widest at about middle, from there nearly equally rounded and contracted in front and behind, not sinuate before posterior angles; base with its sides straight, very little wider than apex, which is rather deeply emarginate; the

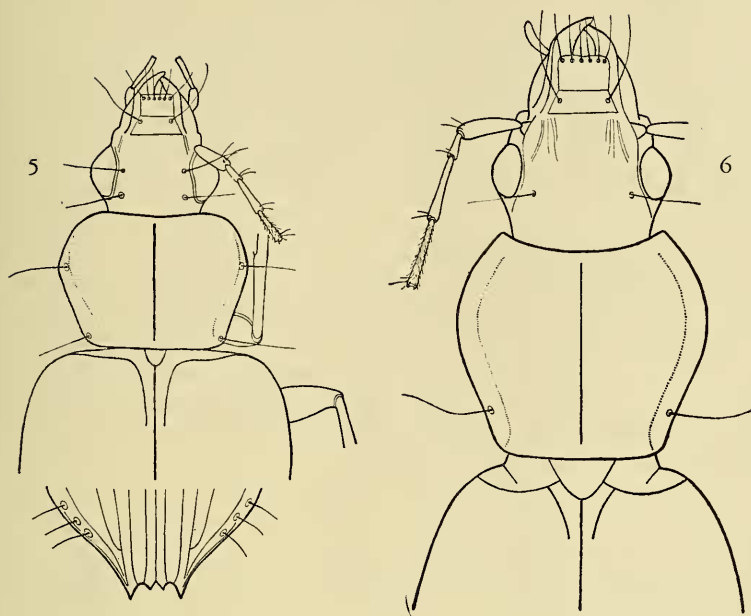


Fig. 5. *Colpodes tjambae* sp. n., type from Celebes, Tjamba; head, pronotum and apex of elytra. Fig. 6. *Colpodes concolor* sp. n., cotype from Sumatra, B. Aru Hassa; head and pronotum

anterior angles porrect, rounded at apex; hind angles obtusely rounded; the side margins moderately expanded and strongly reflexed; only the hind lateral seta present, placed near margin at about one sixth from the angle; the transverse impressions fine; median line moderately deep, not reaching base and apex; the basal foveae large and deep, a fine line, parallel with sides, from the foveae to front margin; surface without punctures, finely transversely striate on disk, closely wrinkled and somewhat roughened at sides. Elytra convex; oval; three fifths longer than wide, a little less than one fourth wider than pronotum, widest behind middle; strongly contracted at shoulders; the bisinuate basal border forms with the side border an obtuse, sharply pointed angle at shoulder; apex emarginate and briefly subtruncate, the sutural interval in the type with an indistinct, extremely fine denticle; basal striole little developed; striae moderately impressed, a little deeper behind, 5, 6 and 7 deeper near base, especially 5, extremely finely and indistinctly punctate; the five inner intervals flat, the outer ones narrower and convex towards base and sometimes even more or less compressed; the third interval 3-punctate, though in one of the three specimens seen it is 4-punctate; the punctures of the umbilicate series form an unbroken row; surface weakly depressed before middle. Microsculpture of head and elytra isodiametric, the meshes on the latter much larger, the pronotum has a moderately transverse reticulation of meshes, which are 2 to 3 times wider than long, narrowly spaced. Lower surface: mentum tooth stout and simple; submentum 4-setose; prosternal process unbordered; mete-

pisterna quadrate; last ventral segment of ♂ 2-setose at apex; all tarsi bisulcate, deeply in the two hind pairs of legs and there carinate down the centrum, faintly in the protarsi and here the surface between the grooves is convex; fourth tarsal segment emarginate, not distinctly bilobed, though the angles are prolonged with the outer edges a little longer than the inner ones; fifth tarsal segment without setae beneath; sides of venter somewhat uneven, impunctate.

Sumatra: B. Aru Hassa, Sambawa, 2 to 5000 feet, 3 specimens, IX-X (DOHERTY).

The type is in the British Museum.

The new species can perhaps be best compared with *C. brunneus* MacI. from Java, of which only a single specimen, the type, is known. I have not seen it, but according to the re-description by ANDREWES it is of about the same size, build and colour. *C. brunneus* has very small, protruding eyes, the pronotal lateral margins are without setae, the sides of pronotum faintly sinuate before base, the punctures on interval 9 of the elytra widely interrupted in middle and the metepisterna are very long and narrow.

***Notagonum oxypterum* spec. nov. (fig. 7)**

Length: 8 mm. Width: 2.75 mm.

Piceous-black, shiny; three first segments of antennae (rest darker), coxae, trochanters and legs yellowish. Body winged.

Head convex, large and broad, as wide as or slightly wider than pronotum between the front lateral setae; eyes large and moderately prominent; frontal foveae moderately deep, a little diverging behind; two supra-ocular setae on each side present, the hind setae between posterior margins of eyes; of the antennae only six segments are present; surface not punctate. Pronotum convex, subcordate,

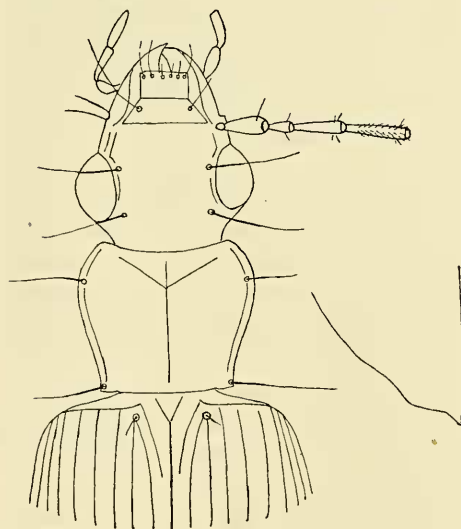


Fig. 7. *Notagonum oxypterum* sp. n., type from Celebes, Latimodjong Mountains; head, pronotum and apex of left elytron

width/length 1.26; narrowly margin-ed, reflexed behind; from widest point, at about one fourth from apex, gently contracted to the distinct, obtuse anterior angles, very little contracted behind, sinuate one fourth of its length before base and from there straight to posterior angles, which are straight, though a little obtusely rounded at apex; base with sides straight, very little wider than apex, the latter a little emarginate; the two lateral setae placed at widest point and a little before hind angles respectively, both removed from the border; basal foveae large and deep; median line extremely fine, but visible; transverse impressions more clearly engraved; surface without punctures. Elytra convex; not quite

twice as long as they are wide and about as wide as pronotum, sides nearly parallel, a little dilated behind, well rounded at shoulder, faintly sinuate before apex, which is briefly subtruncate, extreme apex with a small, distinct, obtuse tooth; striae finely impressed, a little wider and deeper behind, especially outer ones, very finely punctulate throughout; intervals flat, third interval 3-punctate; disk not depressed. Microsculpture of head, pronotum and elytra isodiametric, moderately and strongly transverse respectively. Lower surface: mentum with a simple, obtuse tooth; metepisterna about twice as long as wide in front; last ♀ ventral segment 4-setose at apex; first meso- and metatarsal segments without distinct grooves; fourth segment emarginate or shortly bilobed in all tarsi, the edges prolonged and haired; fifth segment glabrous at sides; surface not pubescent and not punctate.

South Celebes: Latimodjong Mountains, Bontoc Batu District, 4000 feet, 1 specimen, 14-15.V.1925, "traplight" (C. F. CLAGG).

The type is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

In the key to the species of *Notagonum* of New Guinea in "The Carabid beetles of New Guinea. Part 2. The *Agonini*" by P. J. DARLINGTON Jr. (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 107, 1952, p. 130) it runs to *reversum* Darl. In *reversum* the colour of antennae and legs is much darker, the head is less broad, the posterior pronotal angles are acute, the elytra obtusely angulate at shoulder, the apex of each elytron not denticulate, etc.

Notagonum rugifoveatum spec. nov. (fig. 8)

Length: 7 mm.

Piceous; mouth parts, antennae, side margins of pronotum and elytra, suture of the latter and legs yellowish brown. Shiny. Body winged.

Head flat in front, somewhat swollen on vertex, the two parts separated by a fine, arcuate impression, convex backwards; width over the eyes/largest width pronotum 0.71, the impressions in front large and deep, rugose at bottom; eyes large and prominent; two supra-ocular pores and setae on each side, the hind setae between hind edges of eyes; antennae reaching about basal fourth of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum little convex, almost flat, cordiform; width/length 1.26, widest a little before middle; the side margins finely bordered, moderately explanate, moderately reflexed behind; a little more contracted in front, slightly sinuate before hind angles, which are very little obtuse, almost right with the apex feebly rounded; front angles rounded and very indistinct; two lateral pores and setae on each side, the front pore at widest point on the explanate part, the hind pore on the angle, touching the margin; apex and base nearly straight, the latter distinctly wider with slightly oblique sides; transverse impressions superficial, the median line finely, but deeply engraved; basal foveae large and deep, extending in front as far as to the middle, rather strongly rugose with here and there a few punctures, otherwise the surface is smooth. Elytra very little convex, rather flat; length/width about 1.50 and width/width pronotum about 1.60; squarely rounded at shoulders, nearly parallel at sides, moderately sinuate before apex, which is rounded and practically unarmed; striae moderately deep, extremely finely punctate, especially on basal half; intervals a little convex, third interval 3-

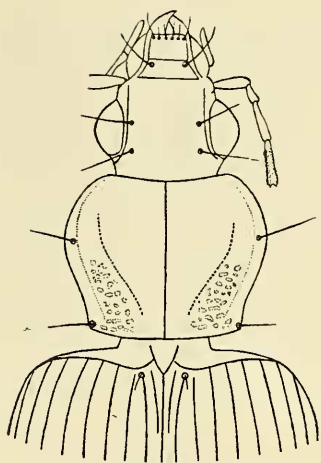


Fig. 8. *Notagonum rugifoveatum* sp. n., cotype from Sumatra; head and pronotum

Much smaller than *Notagonum (Colpodes) undatum* Andr. from Bali, piceous instead of black, side margins of elytra clearly light brown, antennae much shorter, hind angles of pronotum slightly obtuse, basal foveae rugose, etc. It also shows a strong likeness to *Notagonum (Colpodes) pleuralis* Jord. from Buru Island, which is of about the same size and colour. In *pleuralis* the eyes are a little more prominent, side margins of pronotum punctate throughout, basal foveae not prolonged to the middle, etc.

Notagonum (Colpodes) circumdatum Andr. (fig. 9—11)

In 1952 DARLINGTON introduced the genus *Notagonum* for a number of small or medium-sized (4,8 to 9,7 mm) New Guinean Agonini of a *Bembidion*, *Agonum* or *Platynus*-like build, with fully developed wings, never brightly colored and with the usual supra-ocular and lateral pronotal setae and dorsal pores of third intervals; the claw segment glabrous beneath and with slender hind tarsi. As a rule the body is convex or moderately so, the hind supra-ocular setae not or not much behind posterior margins of eyes, the latter usually large and prominent, apices of elytra rounded, angulate, denticulate or even spined in line

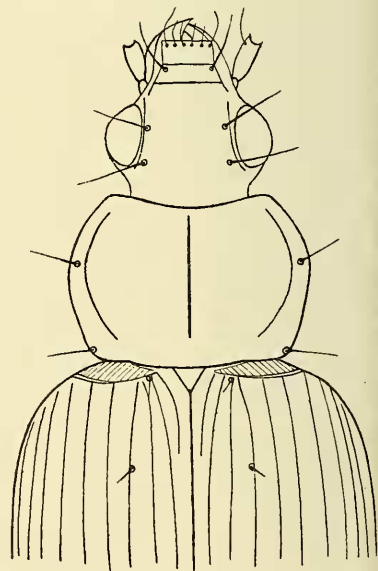


Fig. 9. *Notagonum (Colpodes) circumdatum* Andr., cotype from Pahang, Malaya; head and pronotum

punctate; disk slightly depressed a little before middle. Microsculpture of elytra and sides of pronotum moderately to strongly transverse, none on head. Lower surface: mentum tooth short, broadly truncate at apex; submentum 4-setose; metepisterna as long as wide in front; last ♀ ventral segment 4-setose at apex; tarsi of two hind pairs of legs practically not sulcate, though traces of very fine grooves are here and there visible; fourth tarsal segment emarginate with prolonged and haired edges in the meso- and metatarsi; claw segment not ciliate at sides.

West Java: Mount Papandajan, 1 specimen without date (E. WALSH); Sumatra: Brastagi, 1300 meters, 1 specimen, 13.II.1921. (J. B. CORPORAL).

The type comes from Mount Papandajan and is in my collection, but will ultimately be placed in the collection of the Leiden Museum.

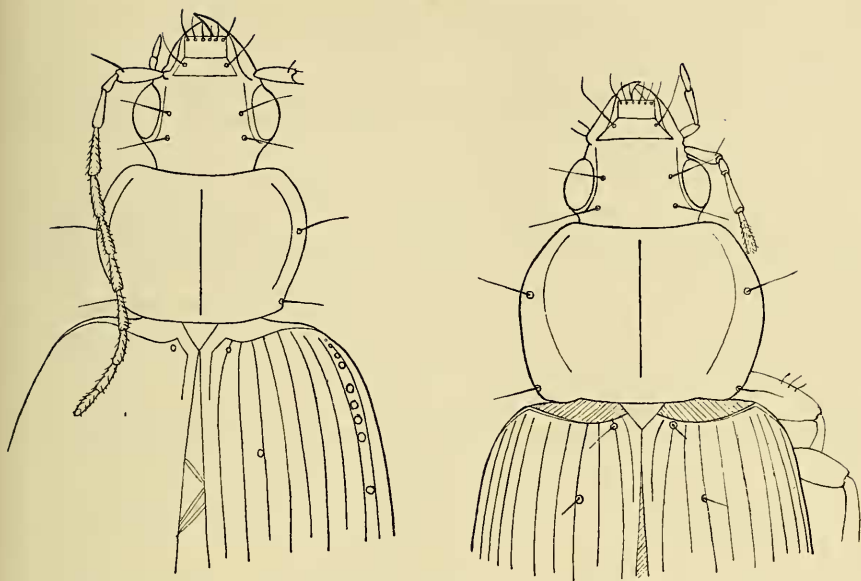


Fig. 10. *Notagonum circumdatum* Andr., from Sumatra, Mount Dempo; head and pronotum.

Fig. 11. *Notagonum circumdatum* Andr., from Celebes; head and pronotum

of third intervals, some of the species with ventral pubescence. Oriental forms as *Colpodes pleuralis* Jord., *circumdatus* Andr., *pereus* Jedl., *mucidus* Jedl., *anops* Jedl., *asemus* Jedl., *anceps* Jedl., and without doubt other species as well, fit very well in *Notagonum*, though in *anops* the eyes are smaller and rather flat as is the case in *reversior* Darl. from New Guinea. All species mentioned above have the ventral segments glabrous, but I possess a species of *Notagonum* from Halmahera Island, which has a slight pubescence along the middle of first ventral segment.

Among the *Agonini* examined I found two specimens of *Notagonum circumdatum* Andr. from Sumatra and two from Celebes, which do not quite agree with a co-type, received from the British Museum.

I present sketches of head and pronotum of *Notagonum circumdatum* for comparison, first, of a co-type from Pahang, Malaya, Cameron's Highlands; second of a specimen from Sumatra, Mount Dempo, and third, of a specimen from Celebes without exact locality. The differences are, I believe, of minor importance and do not suffice to recognize more than one species, though it seems most likely, that one or more subspecies might be separated when more material can be studied.

Compared with the co-type the Sumatran specimens have the eyes a little less prominent, the pronotum less contracted in front and very slightly notched just before posterior angles, the elytra with the basal border rounded, not forming an obtuse angle with side border. The specimens of Celebes are of a slightly wider build, darker and a little more shiny, the eyes less prominent, pronotum stronger contracted in front. The microsculpture is alike with the exception of the meshes on the elytra of the Celebes specimens, which are almost isodiametric, feebly wider than long, and much more impressed.

Agonum javanensis spec. nov. (fig. 12)

Length: 7.5 mm. Width: 3 mm.

Piceous-black; venter brown; elytra with a faint blue reflection; antennae (segments 4 to 11 darker), side margins of pronotum and elytra and legs yellowish. Shiny. Body fully winged.

Head little convex with large, moderately prominent eyes; width/width pronotum about 0.66; two supra-ocular setae on each side, the hind setae at hind eye-level or slightly in front of frontal foveae moderately large and moderately impressed with a fine line at bottom, a little diverging behind; antennae reaching basal third of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum little convex, width/length 1.30, widest a little before middle, width apex/width base about 0.90, both apex and base straight, the latter with oblique sides; side margins finely bordered, narrowly explanate, a little wider near base, reflexed behind, almost evenly rounded from apex to base, not sinuate, though the border is slightly but distinctly incised just

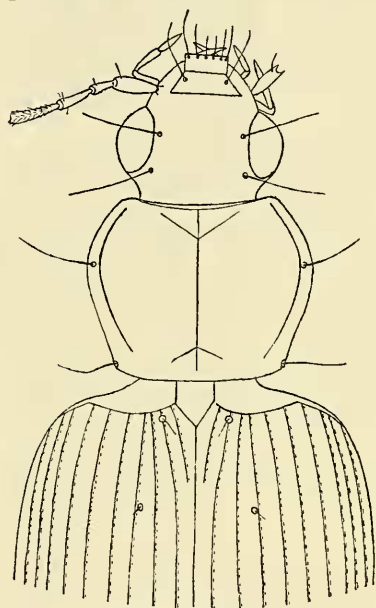


Fig. 12. *Agonum javanensis* sp. n., cotype from Java; head and pronotum

before the insertion of the posterior lateral pore, which is placed on the border and on the angle, the front lateral pore at widest point, slightly removed from the border — in the type specimen there are on the left two front lateral setae, rather closely placed together —; front angles rounded, but little distinct, hind angles obtusely rounded; median line and transverse impressions finely engraved; basal foveae somewhat rounded, moderately large and moderately deep, a deeper cut line at bottom, surface impunctate, the foveae weakly rugose, a few underlying pores along base and side margins. Elytra convex, length/width 1.60 and width/width of pronotum 1.66, the sides nearly parallel, obtusely angulate at shoulders, sinuate before apex, which is rounded; striae finely impressed and finely punctulate, intervals flat or feebly convex, the third interval 3-punctate, disk not depressed. Microsculpture of head isodiametric, of pronotum moderately transverse with very small and narrow meshes, the elytra are striate. Lower surface: mentum tooth simple; submentum 4-setose; metepisterna twice as long as wide in front; ♂ and ♀ apical segment 2- and 4-setose respectively; all tarsi bisulcate; fourth tarsal segment submarginate in pro- and mesotarsi, almost truncate in the hind tarsi; claw segment long, setulose beneath.

West Java: Pengalengan, 4000 feet, 3 specimens, 1893 (FRUHSTORFER). The type is in the British Museum.

Up till now only one species of *Agonum*, namely *Agonum (Anchomenus) oryctes* Andr., was described from Java. The new species is widely different in

color as well in build and readily distinguishable by the blue reflection of the elytra.

The two para-types have the elytral striae less distinctly punctate than the type-specimen, but are otherwise alike.

***Onycholabis macrops* spec. nov. (fig. 13)**

Length about 6 mm.

Shiny piceous-black; mandibles, palpi, labrum, antennae, coxae, trochanters, legs and apex of last ventral segment yellow.

Head convex, between the large, strongly prominent eyes a little wider than pronotum between the lateral setae; frontal foveae moderately large and deep, somewhat uneven; mandibles long and slender; two setae on each side over the eyes, the hind setae between posterior margin of eyes; antennae, third segment bare, rather long, reaching beyond middle of elytra; surface impunctate. Pronotum convex, cordiform, width/length 1.33, widest at about one third from apex, where the single lateral seta is placed, a little removed from margin; from that point the very explanate, moderately reflexed sides are gently contracted and rounded in front, stronger and in a nearly straight line behind, sinuate about one fifth of its length before base; posterior angles very little obtuse, almost right, anterior angles indistinct; apex weakly emarginate, distinctly wider than base with its sides, which is nearly straight; the foveae moderately large and moderately deep; median line finely impressed; of the transverse impressions the hind one is much deeper and much more distinct than the front one, surface without punctures. Elytra convex, about one half longer than wide and not quite twice as wide as pronotum, strongly rounded at shoulders, nearly parallel at sides, moderately sinuate before apex, which is unarmed; the three inner and outer striae (partly) finely impressed, especially 1, the other ones much deeper and wider, 7 and 8 only behind, practically impunctate; inner intervals flat, other ones a little convex, 8 compressed behind, third interval 3-punctate; surface depressed just before middle and feebly so behind. Microsculpture of head isodiametric, of pronotum and elytra moderately to strongly transverse. Lower surface: mentum with a sharp, simple tooth; submentum bisetose; metepisterna twice as long as wide in front; last ♂ ventral segment notched at middle of apex with a seta on each side of the emargination; tarsi not distinctly grooved, fourth tarsal segment bilobed with the outer lobe longest and with strongly haired edges, claw segment glabrous at sides.

Borneo: Borang River, 1 specimen without date.

The type, a single specimen, is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Comparable with *Onycholabis arrowi* Jedl. from the Philippines. I did not see

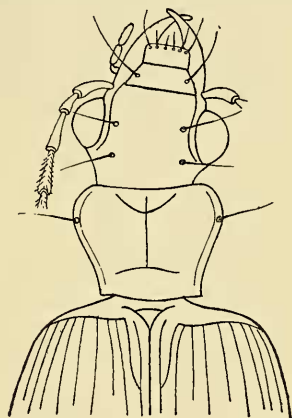


Fig. 13. *Onycholabis macrops* sp. n., type from Borneo, Borang River; head and pronotum

the type, but according to the original description *arrowi* is of the same size and also with strongly prominent eyes; the color is the same, but the elytra are with a cupreous-purplish shine; it is of a strikingly narrow and parallel build, with the last ventral segment in male not notched, the head without microsculpture, etc.

As to the third antennal segment BATES stated in his description of the genus that it is woolly pubescent. Upon my request Mr. E. B. BRITTON kindly examined the species of *Onycholabis* in the British Museum and found that it is largely setulose in *acutangulus* Andr., *melitopus* Bates and *sinensis* Bates, but bare in *arrowi* Jedl. and *luzoensis* Jedl.

NOTES ON SYNONYMY

Colpodes jedlickai nom. nov. for *C. horni* Jedl., 1934, Sb. ent. odd Nár. Mus. Praze, vol. 12, 103, p. 188 (nec. *C. horni* Bates 1882).

Colpodes brunnicolor nom. nov. for *C. castaneus* Louw., 1953, Treubia, vol. 22, pp. 94 and 129 (nec *C. castaneus* Boh. 1858).

Dolichoctis maxillosus Louw., 1949, Tijdschr. Entom., vol. 90, p. 49 = *D. unicolor* Emd., 1937, Arb. morph.-tax. Ent., vol. 4, p. 121.

Galerita fortis Louw., 1952, Treubia, vol. 21, p. 228 = *G. toreuta* Andr., 1933, Treubia, vol. 14, p. 283.